Recommendations of NPPA on drug price control

1349. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority and the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, on the drug price control system; and

(b) whether these recommendations were thoroughly discussed, before taking a final decision thereon; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Government have recently announced "Pharmaceutical Policy—2002". During the process of formulating the Policy, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals through the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), with the help of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), has developed the desired database for the purpose of identifying the bulk drugs for price control.

Bannned alopathic medicines

†1350. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of alopathic medicines whose production and distribution has been banned during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken to ensure that these medicines are not sold at all; and

(c) the details regarding apprehension in selling of these medicines despite the ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) The list of Alopathic medicine prohibited for manufacture and sale by the Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare through Gazette Notification in last three years is given in the Statement *(See* below*)*.

(b) State Licensing Authorities are advised immediately after the notification for banning of a particular drug through a Gazette notification, to take action to prohibit the manufacture and sale of the drug under their jurisidiction. The contents of the notification are also brought to the notice of

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

the public in general through a press release in the major newspapers. The manufacture or sale of a prohibited drug is a punishable offence under the Drug & Cosmetics Act.

(c) No reports of sale of prohibited drugs have been received.

Statement

List of drugs prohibited for manufacture and sale by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare under Section 26-A of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 during the last three years.

1999

1. Fixed Dose Combination of analgin with any other drug.
2. Fixed Dose Combination of Hemoglobin in any form (natural or synthetic) w.e.f. September 2000.
3. Fixed Dose Combination of pancreatin or pancrelipase containing amylase, protease and lipase with any other enzyme w.e.f. September 2000.
4. Fixed Dose Combination of Vit. B1 Vit. B6 and Vit. B12 for human use w.e.f. January 2001.

2001

1. Fixed Dose Combination of Nitrofurantoin and Trimethoprim, w.e.f. Jan. 2001
2. Fixed Dose Combination of Phenobarbitone with any anti-asthmatic drug. w.e.f. Jan. 2001.
3. Fixed Dose Combination of Phenobarbitone with Hyoscin and/or Hyoscyamine, w.e.f. Jan. 2001.
4. Fixed Dose Combination of Phenobarbitone with Ergotamine and or belladona, w.e.f. Jan. 2001.
5. Fixed Dose Combination of Haloperidol with any anti-cholinergic agent including propentheline Bromide w.e.f. Jan. 2001.
6. Fixed Dose Combination of Nalidixic acid with any anti-amoebics including Metronidazole w.e.f. Jan. 2001.

7. Fixed Dose Combination of Loperamide Hydrochloride with Furazolidone, w.e.f. Jan. 2001.

8. Fixed Dose Combination of Cyproheptadine with Lysine or Peptone, w.e.f. Jan. 2001.

9. Fixed Dose Combination of Diazepam and Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride.

10. Fixed Dose Combination of Metoclopramide with other drugs except combination of metoclopramide with aspirin/paracetamol, w.e.f. Sept. 2002.

High production cost of Urea

1351. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU): Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major port of fertilizer subsidies goes, not to the farmers but to inefficient producers; and

(b) if so, how much of its goes to the urea producers, and how the cost of production of urea in indigenous factories compares with the International prices of Urea, and the reasons for high cost of production of Urea in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) In order to make available fertilizer at affordable prices, the Government provides subsidy on urea and concession on decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Government fixes the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) in case of urea, the only controlled fertilizer, and indicates MRPs in case of de-controlled P&K fertilizers. The MRPs of Single Super Phosphate are indicated by respective State Governments. The fertilizers are sold at uniform MRP and indicative MRPs, as the case may be, to the farmers throughout the country, which are far less than the cost of production of fertilizers. The subsidy is paid to urea manufacturers which consequently benefits the farmers. Thus, the benefit is passed on to the farmers in the form of uniform and subsidized MRPs.